BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Service BC
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

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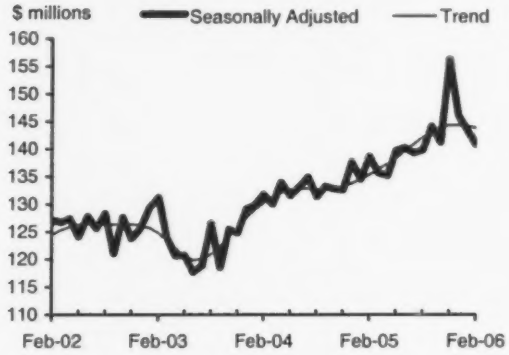
Tourism Sector Monitor ◆ May 2006

Room Revenue

Room revenues declined for the third straight month (-1.8%) in February. Five regions saw revenues fall with the biggest decrease occurring again in Northeast (-8.8%), where revenues have dropped for four consecutive months. Revenues in BC's biggest regions, Mainland/Southwest (-2.3%) and Vancouver Island/Coast (-0.3%), also slid. In addition, Kootenay (-4.6%), Thompson-Okanagan (-1.3%), and Nechako (-0.2%) recorded slumps in room revenues after seeing increases in January. However, North Coast experienced double-digit growth of 11.0%, and revenues also inched up in Cariboo (+0.1%).

Room revenues continued to fall in February



Hotels of all sizes experienced decreases in revenues in February (-2.7%). Hotels with 151-250 rooms posted biggest declines (-3.4%) in room revenues, and large hotels with more than 250 rooms saw revenues fall 2.7%. Business at hotels with 151-250 rooms was off (-2.7%). Small hotels continued to experience declines in their room revenues (-1.9%). Revenues at vacation rentals (-9.9%) and non-standard accommodations (-2.2%), including fishing lodges, also slipped. However, motels (+0.3%) posted the sixth successive increase since September.

Table 1. Room Revenue
(seasonally adjusted)

Accommodation Type	Feb 06 ($000)	Jan 06 ($000)	% change
Total	140,751	143,403	-1.8
Hotels	104,225	107,170	-2.7
Motels	19,993	19,936	+0.3
Other Accommodations	16,849	17,939	-6.2
Regions (Top 3 performers)			
North Coast	1,770	1,594	+11.0
Cariboo	4,566	4,562	+0.1
Nechako	853	855	-0.2

Visitor Entries

The number of travellers entering Canada via BC borders fell (-2.2%, *seasonally adjusted*) for the second consecutive month in February. Entries from the US, which comprise most of the visits, were down significantly (-4.2%) as Americans made fewer same-day (-7.7%) and overnight (-2.3%) trips into BC.

Conversely, travel to BC from overseas countries was up (+5.5%) in February and regained some of lost ground recorded in January (-7.4%). Asian entries dropped 5.7%, as travel from all major markets except South Korea (+6.5%) declined. However, there were more entries from Europe (+2.1%) and Oceania (+4.6%).

Canadian entries continued to slide (-1.7%) in February, as fewer Canadians made same-day trips to the US (-4.8%), but overseas markets attracted more Canadian visitors (+1.7%), posting a third consecutive increase in February.

Visitor entries slumped in January

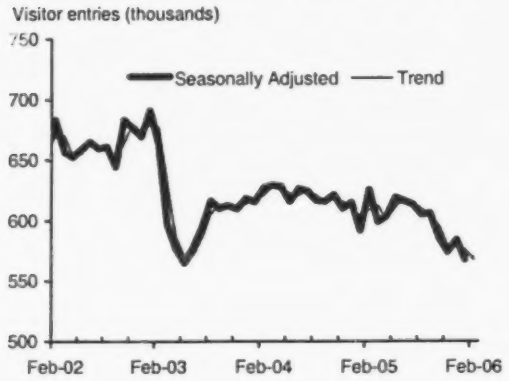


Table 2. Traveller Entries
(seasonally adjusted)

	Feb-06 ('000)	Feb-06 ('000)	% chg from Feb-06
American visitors			
Total	435	454	-4.2
Same-day	165	179	-7.7
Overnight	270	276	-2.3
Overseas visitors			
Total	121	114	5.5
Europe	38	38	2.1
UK	19	17	10.7
Asia	57	60	-5.7
Japan	18	19	-5.5
Taiwan	7	7	-8.6
Oceania	12	11	4.6

(BC STATS & Statistics Canada)

Note: Total Overseas visitors is not equal to the sum of visitors from Europe, Asia and Oceania since it includes other areas

Other Indicators

Other tourism indicators gave mixed signals in February.

The occupancy rate in BC hotels declined 1.5 percentage points (to 65.0%) after increasing in January (+0.3%). Room prices also decreased 1.1% to an average of $116.00.

The Consumer Price Index for traveller accommodation continued to fall (-1.4%), which was the eleventh decrease in thirteen months. Passenger traffic was busier at Vancouver airport (+1.3%), but Victoria airport welcomed 1.9% fewer passengers. BC Ferries recorded fewer passengers (-4.4%) and vehicles (-3.9%) aboard. In addition, there was a double-digit drop (-11.7%) in passenger vehicles passing the toll booth of the Coquihalla highway.

The cost of restaurant food was up 0.8% in February. Sales slumped at drinking places (-9.9%), while food service establishments recorded growth in their receipts (+1.1%). Overall restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts inched up (+0.3%) in February.

Table 3. Other Tourism Indicators
(seasonally adjusted)

	Feb-01	Change from Dec-05
Hotel Industry		
Occupancy rate	65.0	-1.5 pp.
Average room charge	116.00	-1.1%
(Pannell Kerr Forster)		
Airport Passengers	**(000s)**	**(%)**
Vancouver International Airport		
Total traffic	1,378	1.3
US (trans-border)	348	4.7
Other International	321	-0.6
Canada (domestic)	710	0.5
(YVR)		
Victoria International Airport		
Total traffic	112	-1.9
(Victoria Airport Authority)		
Transportation	**(000s)**	**(%)**
Coquihalla Highway		
Passenger Vehicles	203	-11.7
(Ministry of Transportation & Highways)		
BC Ferries		
Vehicle Volume	706	-3.9
Passenger Volume	1,789	-4.4
(BC Ferries)		
Exchange Rates	**Cdn $**	
US $	0.870	0.01
UK Pound	0.498	0.01
Japanese Yen	102.606	2.86
Australian $	1.174	0.02
(Statistics Canada)		

Note: pp. percentage points

A look ahead

Room Revenue

Preliminary numbers suggest that after declining in February, room revenues rebounded (+2.1%, *seasonally adjusted*) in March. Four regions regain some of lost grounds with the biggest increase recorded in Northeast (+16.7%). BC's biggest region, Mainland/Southwest (-1.4%) and Vancouver Island/Coast (+3.4%) also experienced growth in revenues.

Hotel revenues climbed (+1.3%). Revenues at vacation rentals jumped (+14.0%), and business at non-standard accommodations including fishing lodges and bed & breakfasts (+4.9%) were up in February. Motel receipts slipped (-1.4%) for the first time since August 2005.

The number of visitors entering Canada via BC borders rose (+2.8%, *seasonally adjusted*) in March after falling for two consecutive months.

Entries from the US, which comprise most of the visits, increased 3.1% as Americans made more same-day (+3.9%) and overnight (+2.5%) trips into BC. Travel to BC from overseas countries was also up (+1.9%) in March. Visits from Europe (+2.9%) and Oceania (+1.0%) continued to grow.

The number of Canadians returning home via BC also rose (+2.9%). Re-entries from the US were up 3.2%, with same-day car trips increasing 1.6%, the strongest gain in seven months. The number of travellers returning home from trips overseas was up 1.4% in March.

Passenger traffic continued to increase (+2.1%) at Vancouver airport, and Victoria airport (+0.2%) was also a little busier. In addition, BC Ferries recorded more vehicles (+0.3%) and passenger (+0.5%) aboard, and more passenger vehicles (+1.7%) travelled on the Coquihalla highway.

About preliminary numbers

Companies file their hotel room taxes with varying delays. The initial data retrieved by BC Stats may be revised considerably over the following months. BC Stats reports room revenues with a three-month lag. For example, data for January are not reported until April. However, we also briefly report "preliminary data" with a two-month lag.

How accurate is the preliminary data? Over 17 reports in 2004 and 2005, BC room revenues changed (rose or fell on a month-over-month basis) on average by 1.7% (absolute value). The preliminary numbers—reported in the "look ahead" section—were less by an average of 0.2 percentage points partly because the initial data retrieved may not be complete until later that month. For example, if the preliminary figure is 1.5, the actual number probably is around 1.7. And if the preliminary figure is -0.5, the actual number is about -0.3.

Special Focus: Are Soaring Gasoline Prices Scaring away US and Canadian Drivers from BC?

US visitor entries to BC by automobile have been trending down since 2001. Several factors have contributed to this decline. Soaring gasoline prices might have pushed up the travelling cost so much that trips by automobile has become less affordable. In addition, the appreciation of the Canadian dollar has taken a toll on the wallets of US visitors. However, the appreciating Canadian dollar has helped the number of Canadians travelling to the US via BC[1] by automobile recover from the negative impacts that resulted from the gasoline price heat.

This paper examines the impacts of these factors on visits by Americans and Canadians to BC, using linear regression models. The results show that the appreciating Canadian dollar has had more significant impact than rising gasoline prices on Canadian and American travellers coming to BC. In addition, the number of Canadians driving to the US via BC is more sensitive to the changes in exchange rates and gasoline prices than US visitors.

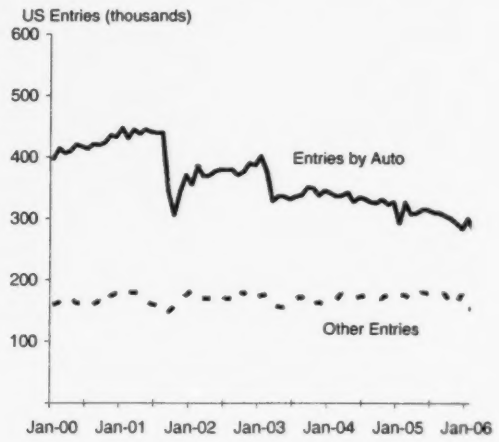
Fewer Americans coming to BC by automobile

Since the turn of the century, travel from the US has been in a slump. Between 2000 and 2005, the number of total US entries dropped 17.9%. Events like 9/11, the SARS outbreak, and the subsequent Iraq war seem to have left enduring marks on visitor entries from the US. However, the downward trend predated, and continued two years after, these events. Therefore, it is likely that these incidents were not the only reasons for the drop in US visitor entries.

[1] The number of Canadians returning to BC from the US by automobile are used to measure travels by Canadians to the US via BC by automobile

Most visitors from the US come to BC by automobile. About six in ten Americans drive to the province either taking same-day or overnight trips. The number of US entries by automobile was a major component of the total US entries growth, and appears to be sensitive to the changes in gasoline prices. US entries by automobile dropped 2.5% in 2002, which represents a bigger decline than the total US visits. In the next three years, Americans continued to take significantly fewer trips by cars. Between 2000 and 2005, about 27% fewer Americans drove to BC for visits. Although fewer Americans visited BC by automobile, trips taken by other types of transportation (non-automobile) remained relatively steady (+4.8%) between 2000 and 2005.

US entries by automobile posted biggest declines among all types of transportation



Data Source: Statistics Canada

It seems that a reasonable explanation for the declining US visits by automobile could be the increased travelling cost to BC as a result of the rising gasoline prices and also the appreciating Canadian currency.

Regression Analysis

A linear regression model was used to estimate the relationship between the number of US visitors by automobile entering Canada via BC with the cost of car transportation measured by the consumer price index (CPI) for gasoline, and the monthly average US dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate to assess the cost of travel expenses. Dummy variables were also included to account for the impacts of the September 11th terrorist attack in 2001, the subsequent Iraq war, and more recently, the disasters of hurricane Katrina and Rita.

The regressions show that the above variables can explain 86% of the variation in the number of US entries by automobile.

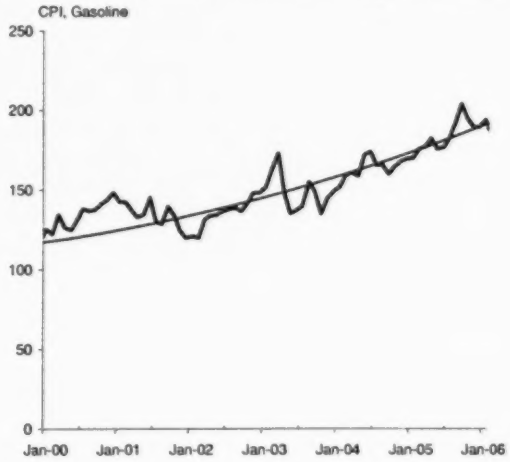
The relationship between the number of Canadian driving to the US via BC, and CPI for gasoline and exchange rate were also examined. The trend variable, representing a time path for the regression model, was not statistically significant for the model, and therefore was not used as an explanatory variable. The linear model was able to explain 75% of variations in Canadian travels to the US by automobile.

Soaring gasoline prices pushed up travelling cost

The rise in gasoline prices has become one of the most talked about issues in North America, complete with pictures of gas stations where the current price at $1.19 CDN per litre in Vancouver, and prices in many US cities topping $3 US per gallon. The average retail price for gasoline was about $1 dollar per litre in Victoria in 2005, up nearly 35% compared to 2000. Vancouver recorded even greater growth of almost 38% in retailed gasoline prices during the same period.

Several factors have contributed to the increase in gasoline prices in the past five years. Among them, a drop in US and Canada gasoline inventories and a shortage of refining capacity played significant roles. In addition, the continuing instability in Iraq and the growing crisis over Iran's nuclear ambitions, as well as strong global demand from countries such as China and India, political uncertainty in key oil-producing states such as Nigeria, and the disasters of hurricane Katrina and Rita, have all heated up the gasoline prices and limited the prospects for relief any time soon.

Gasoline prices increased nearly 35% in BC



Data Source: Statistics Canada

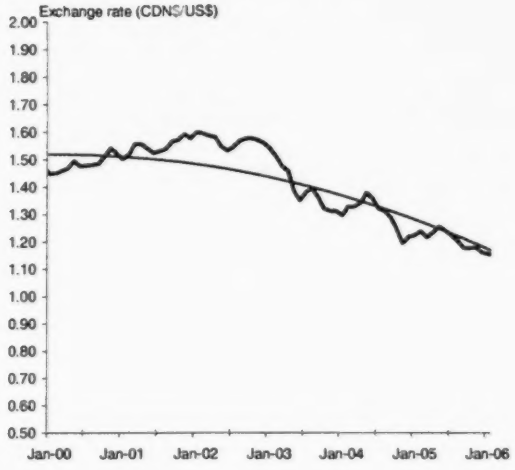
The average person is certainly feeling the squeeze from high gasoline prices as it becomes more expensive to travel by car anywhere in North America. BC, as one of the most favourable tourist destinations, has been affected by such changes.

The regression results show that gasoline price is a factor affecting the number of visitor entries by automobile. One unit increase in the CPI for gasoline would prevent about 250 travellers from driving to BC every month. However, the exchange rate between the US and Canadian dollars is a bigger factor than the gasoline prices.

Gasoline prices versus US visitor entries

Data Source: Statistics Canada

Canadian dollar appreciating



Data Source: Statistics Canada

An appreciating Canadian dollar has made travel more expensive for Americans

The exchange rate between the US and Canadian dollars is another crucial factor affecting the decline in American travellers. The Canadian dollar has been appreciating since late November 2002. The average annual Canadian dollar to US dollar exchange rate (US/per CDN$) dropped 6.9% to 1.21 between 2004 and 2005. The exchange rate continued a downward trend for the first three months in 2005. In other words, for Americans, the US dollar has been depreciating, and transportation to and within British Columbia, as well as accommodation, meals, and other travel expenses in the province have become less of a bargain for visitors from the US.

The regression results showed that if the US dollar depreciates by one cent relative to the loonie, approximately 2,500 fewer US visitors would drive to BC every month. The exchange rate clearly has bigger impacts on US travels than the gasoline prices.

Exchange rate vs. US entries by automobile

Data Source: Statistics Canada

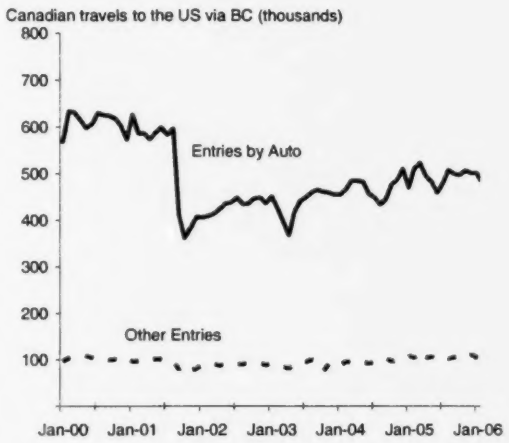
During the period from January 2002 to January 2006 when the value of the US Dollar dropped 20.1% (from 1.45 to 1.16 Cdn$/per US$), the number of same-day US visitors to BC slumped 12.8% and the number of US entries by automobile dropped 15.6%.

Canadians travelling to the US to BC by automobile

The US has been one of the top places visited by Canadians. A number of US cities close to the border attract same-day visitors from all over Canada, and BC was the entry and crossing point for many Canadians making trips to the US. Canadian travellers have certainly felt the heat from soaring gasoline prices. However, the rising travelling expenses were partly compensated by the appreciating Canadian dollar that makes travelling to the US more affordable. The number of Canadians travelling to the US via BC slowed in 2000 (-2.2%), 2001 (-13.9%) and 2002 (-17.8%) due to the negative impacts of 9/11 and the subsequent economic and political panics, and started to regain the lost ground in 2003 (+1.5%) and continued an upward trend through 2004 and 2006.

The regression estimation indicated that the Canadian travels to the US by automobile and gasoline prices are negatively related. The model estimated that if gasoline price index increased 1 unit, then there would be about 4,000 fewer Canadians driving to the US. However, the exchange rate (US/per CDN$) worked in the opposite direction, and it is more of a factor than the CPI for gasoline. The model estimated that if the US dollar depreciates by one cent relative to the loonie, approximately 9,600 more Canadian travellers driving to the US via BC every month. This is the reason why the number of Canadian travels to the US by automobile did not seem to be affected by the soaring gasoline prices as much as the US entries.

Canadians returning from US via BC by automobile



Data Source: Statistics Canada

Models and Charts

US visitor entries by automobile

Number of US entries by auto = -3802 – 86264 * Sept_11 + 251,400 * exchange rate - 256 * CPI for gasoline + 1146 * trend

Dependent Variable: US entries by automobile				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-3802	30690	0	1
9/11	-86264	5611	-15	0
Exchange rate	251400	15709	16	0
CPI for Gasoline	-256	125	-2	0
@TREND	1146	99	12	0
R-squared	0.855	Durbin-Watson stat		1.171
Adjusted	0.851	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000

Canadian visitors driving to the US by automobile

Number of Canadians driving to the US = 2,636,197 – 226,323 * Sept_11 +-960,433 * exchange rate – 4,098 *CPI for gasoline

Dependent Variable: Canadian travelling to the US by auto				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	2636197	178458	15	0
9/11	-226323	29588	-8	0
Exchange rate	-960433	96115	-10	0
CPI for gasoline	-4098	568	-7	0
R-squared	0.755	Durbin-Watson stat		0.314
Adjusted	0.750	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000

Table 1: Room Revenue by Development Region ($000), Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Vancouver Island/Coast	Mainland Southwest	Thompson Okanagan	Kootenay	Cariboo	North Coast	Nechako	Northeast	BC Total
Annual data									
2001	258,235	854,936	190,350	64,108	42,553	19,342	8,807	35,653	1,473,983
2002	268,454	850,333	205,411	71,712	44,514	19,016	8,843	37,904	1,506,188
2003	272,990	810,455	213,447	72,167	43,064	19,364	8,929	46,266	1,486,681
2004	295,245	863,420	229,551	76,957	46,198	20,104	8,811	51,889	1,592,176
2005	310,117	904,553	250,184	78,922	52,134	20,779	10,152	63,252	1,690,093
Annual growth rates									
2001	5.3	1.0	3.5	0.5	-2.3	-6.2	4.3	20.4	2.2
2002	4.0	-0.5	7.9	11.9	4.6	-1.7	0.4	6.3	2.2
2003	1.7	-4.7	3.9	0.6	-3.3	1.8	1.0	22.1	-1.3
2004	8.2	6.5	7.5	6.6	7.3	3.8	-1.3	12.2	7.1
2005	5.0	4.8	9.0	2.6	12.8	3.4	15.2	21.9	6.1
Monthly data									
Feb-05	25,365	71,984	21,593	6,404	4,249	1,677	994	6,303	138,568
Mar-05	26,535	70,395	20,791	6,187	4,167	1,715	986	4,889	135,666
Apr-05	25,746	71,046	20,572	6,418	4,718	1,667	882	4,031	135,080
May-05	25,763	74,025	20,773	6,601	4,351	1,996	878	5,256	139,643
Jun-05	25,494	76,003	20,046	6,550	4,210	1,768	755	5,357	140,183
Jul-05	25,350	74,594	20,399	6,815	4,392	1,750	771	5,175	139,247
Aug-05	25,381	75,693	20,507	6,715	4,023	1,746	782	4,937	139,783
Sep-05	25,553	78,756	20,690	6,849	4,264	1,715	813	5,446	144,086
Oct-05	23,805	77,642	20,485	6,804	4,288	1,618	776	5,757	141,176
Nov-05	27,515	86,159	22,868	6,738	4,567	1,783	840	5,625	156,094
Dec-05	27,894	76,877	21,706	6,685	4,995	1,696	853	5,344	146,051
Jan-06	27,057	75,780	21,850	6,926	4,562	1,594	855	4,779	143,403
Feb-06	26,984	74,054	21,562	6,605	4,566	1,770	853	4,356	140,751
Month-over-month growth rates									
Feb-05	-1.4	0.8	9.3	4.0	8.6	1.8	21.1	22.8	3.0
Mar-05	4.6	-2.2	-3.7	-3.4	-1.9	2.2	-0.8	-22.4	-2.1
Apr-05	-3.0	0.9	-1.1	3.7	13.2	-2.8	-10.6	-17.6	-0.4
May-05	0.1	4.2	1.0	2.9	-7.8	19.7	-0.4	30.4	3.4
Jun-05	-1.0	2.7	-3.5	-0.8	-3.2	-11.4	-14.0	1.9	0.4
Jul-05	-0.6	-1.9	1.8	4.1	4.3	-1.0	2.2	-3.4	-0.7
Aug-05	0.1	1.5	0.5	-1.5	-8.4	-0.2	1.3	-4.6	0.4
Sep-05	0.7	4.0	0.9	2.0	6.0	-1.8	4.0	10.3	3.1
Oct-05	-6.8	-1.4	-1.0	-0.7	0.6	-5.7	-4.5	5.7	-2.0
Nov-05	15.6	11.0	11.6	-1.0	6.5	10.2	8.2	-2.3	10.6
Dec-05	1.4	-10.8	-5.1	-0.8	9.4	-4.9	1.6	-5.0	-6.4
Jan-06	-3.0	-1.4	0.7	3.6	-8.7	-6.0	0.2	-10.6	-1.8
Feb-06	-0.3	-2.3	-1.3	-4.6	0.1	11.0	-0.2	-8.8	-1.8

February month-over-month percent growth

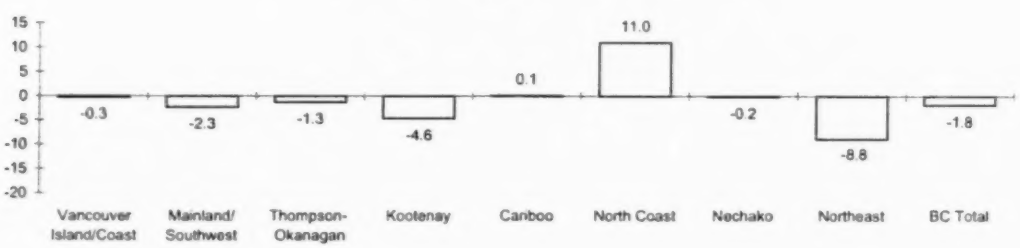


Table 2: Room Revenue by Accommodation Type ($000), Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Hotels (Rooms)				Motels	Vacation Rentals	Miscellaneous
	251+	151-250	76-150	1-75			Incl. Fishing Lodges
Annual data							
2001	449,803	197,535	294,441	172,927	176,402	107,193	75,682
2002	465,543	188,385	297,026	174,173	181,785	112,442	86,833
2003	437,892	180,831	297,403	174,263	181,383	119,487	95,423
2004	467,820	198,608	321,679	185,673	195,057	124,438	98,902
2005	483,529	211,406	346,496	203,087	210,872	133,422	101,283
Annual growth rates							
2001	1.7	-1.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	13.0	18.1
2002	3.5	-4.6	0.9	0.7	3.1	4.9	14.7
2003	-5.9	-4.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2	6.3	9.9
2004	6.8	9.8	8.2	6.5	7.5	4.1	3.6
2005	3.4	6.4	7.7	9.4	8.1	7.2	2.4
Monthly data							
Feb-05	39,118	17,140	27,892	15,989	17,182	11,610	8,538
Mar-05	38,570	16,989	27,827	16,593	17,517	10,502	8,304
Apr-05	36,184	17,451	27,710	16,503	17,740	8,694	7,659
May-05	39,508	17,663	28,626	17,293	17,792	10,797	9,392
Jun-05	40,267	17,401	28,639	17,194	16,995	11,493	8,598
Jul-05	39,579	17,409	28,837	16,993	17,272	11,420	8,476
Aug-05	40,460	17,356	29,034	16,833	16,523	11,362	8,508
Sep-05	41,303	17,870	29,370	17,575	17,156	11,666	8,711
Oct-05	41,050	17,513	29,871	17,110	17,366	11,398	8,502
Nov-05	47,138	19,684	31,492	18,229	19,244	11,478	8,802
Dec-05	41,559	18,253	30,311	17,581	19,624	10,970	7,615
Jan-06	41,603	17,745	30,478	17,344	19,936	10,476	7,492
Feb-06	40,418	17,144	29,653	17,010	19,993	9,518	7,330
Month-over-month growth rates							
Feb-05	0.8	2.8	3.7	5.2	4.4	-3.5	4.4
Mar-05	-1.4	-0.9	-0.2	3.8	2.0	-9.5	-2.7
Apr-05	-6.2	2.7	-0.4	-0.5	1.3	-17.2	-7.8
May-05	9.2	1.2	3.3	4.8	0.3	24.2	22.6
Jun-05	1.9	-1.5	0.0	-0.6	-4.5	6.4	-8.4
Jul-05	-1.7	0.0	0.7	-1.2	1.6	-0.6	-1.4
Aug-05	2.2	-0.3	0.7	-0.9	-4.3	-0.5	0.4
Sep-05	2.1	3.0	1.2	4.4	3.8	2.7	2.4
Oct-05	-0.6	-2.0	1.7	-2.6	1.2	-2.3	-2.4
Nov-05	14.8	12.4	5.4	6.5	10.8	0.7	3.5
Dec-05	-11.8	-7.3	-3.8	-3.6	2.0	-4.4	-13.5
Jan-06	0.1	-2.8	0.6	-1.3	1.6	-4.5	-1.6
Feb-06	-2.8	-3.4	-2.7	-1.9	0.3	-9.1	-2.2

February month-over-month percent growth

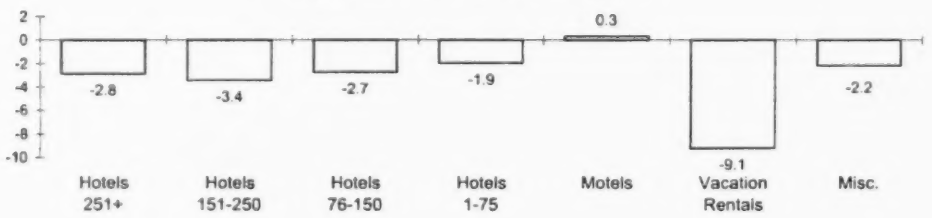


Table 3: Unadjusted Room Revenue by Regional District

Development Region/ Regional District	Revenue ($000) Feb-06	Revenue ($000) YTD 06	Revenue % change from Feb-05	Revenue % change from YTD 05	Properties (#) Feb-06	Properties # chg from Feb-05	Rooms (#) Feb-06	Rooms # chg from Feb-05
Vancouver Island/Coast								
17 Capital								
Total - All accommodation types	**8,677**	**15,211**	**4.6**	**4.0**	**160**	**9**	**8,270**	**106**
Total - Hotels	7,417	12,900	5.3	4.4	67	2	5,593	27
76+ Rooms	5,727	9,870	5.6	3.8	26	0	3,937	0
1-75 Rooms	1,691	3,030	4.0	6.7	41	2	1,656	27
Motels	672	1,258	1.1	6.0	30	1	1,181	111
Vacation Rentals	175	335	-5.6	-4.9	26	3	292	-59
19 Cowichan Valley								
Total - All accommodation types	**444**	**828**	**-20.7**	**-14.5**	**34**	**1**	**657**	**15**
Motels	106	173	-25.7	-27.5	18	1	339	15
21 Nanaimo								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,080**	**3,773**	**-2.1**	**-1.8**	**59**	**-5**	**2,417**	**-98**
Total - Hotels	1,241	2,253	4.7	3.3	18	-2	1,149	-95
Motels	353	671	-17.0	-10.9	22	0	627	13
Vacation Rentals	434	748	0.4	-2.2	15	0	527	-2
23 Alberni-Clayoquot								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,008**	**3,364**	**9.3**	**10.1**	**52**	**0**	**1,410**	**50**
Motels	152	295	-3.6	4.6	20	0	408	3
Vacation Rentals	867	1,461	17.6	22.8	12	-1	309	-17
25 Comox-Strathcona								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,791**	**3,357**	**42.6**	**34.6**	**48**	**-3**	**1,469**	**-42**
Motels	427	817	12.8	16.7	19	-2	583	-4
Vacation Rentals	176	332	139.2	59.4	12	0	167	-1
27 Powell River								
Total - All accommodation types	**229**	**419**	**17.6**	**15.6**	**18**	**2**	**390**	**28**
43 Mount Waddington								
Total - All accommodation types	**208**	**384**	**14.6**	**13.0**	**16**	**0**	**496**	**-51**
Mainland/Southwest								
09 Fraser Valley								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,878**	**5,157**	**16.7**	**15.5**	**66**	**0**	**2,411**	**-80**
Total - Hotels	2,085	3,708	10.9	9.8	18	-1	1,362	0
Motels	438	810	1.9	8.2	36	0	902	-21
15 Greater Vancouver								
Total - All accommodation types	**40,987**	**79,071**	**7.7**	**11.1**	**238**	**6**	**26,278**	**241**
Total - Hotels	38,396	74,220	8.3	13.4	164	5	23,272	313
251+ Rooms	20,710	39,813	6.6	13.4	24	0	9,472	-206
151-250 Rooms	7,004	13,623	1.8	6.4	26	1	4,952	200
76-150 Rooms	8,050	15,603	14.4	17.1	55	2	5,909	145
1-75 Rooms	2,632	5,181	23.9	24.1	59	2	2,939	174
Motels	1,090	2,088	10.7	13.3	38	-1	1,608	-32
Vacation Rentals	1,212	2,236	-2.6	-33.4	18	2	659	-43
29 Sunshine Coast								
Total - All accommodation types	**226**	**439**	**20.0**	**33.2**	**16**	**-2**	**329**	**12**
31 Squamish-Lillooet								
Total - All accommodation types	**25,625**	**49,775**	**-7.4**	**-7.2**	**96**	**-2**	**7,309**	**-207**
Total - Hotels	21,166	40,999	-3.6	-3.7	44	-2	5,624	-141
1-75 Rooms	1,380	2,687	-9.5	-10.3	17	-2	614	-118
Vacation Rentals	3,627	7,140	-15.3	-13.5	31	2	1,262	12
Miscellaneous	741	1,436	-44.7	-45.2	14	-2	254	-78
Thompson/Okanagan								
07 Okanagan-Similkameen								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,501**	**2,753**	**14.6**	**11.3**	**84**	**-2**	**2,762**	**10**
Total - Hotels	768	1,440	13.9	13.7	15	1	1,074	59
Motels	405	763	23.0	23.1	51	-5	1,332	-116

Table 3: Unadjusted Room Revenue by Regional District

Development Region/ Regional District	Revenue ($000)		% change from		Properties (#)	Properties # chg from	Rooms (#)	Rooms # chg from
	Feb-06	YTD 06	Feb-05	YTD 05	Feb-06	Feb-05	Feb-06	Feb-05
33 Thompson-Nicola								
Total - All accommodation types	**5,086**	**9,541**	**-1.4**	**2.9**	**139**	**5**	**5,425**	**157**
Total - Hotels	1,961	3,677	2.6	8.4	36	1	2,281	17
76+ Rooms	1,652	3,061	5.3	10.3	12	0	1,388	0
1-75 Rooms	310	616	-9.8	0.2	24	1	893	17
Motels	908	1,831	22.7	28.3	77	3	2,354	92
35 Central Okanagan								
Total - All accommodation types	**5,130**	**9,849**	**3.9**	**12.6**	**54**	**-4**	**3,642**	**142**
Total - Hotels	3,061	5,757	0.9	6.9	22	0	1,916	0
Motels	497	939	3.0	9.6	20	-2	991	-60
37 North Okanagan								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,967**	**3,689**	**-17.7**	**-16.1**	**38**	**0**	**1,581**	**32**
Motels	277	550	-9.3	-9.9	18	1	586	19
39 Columbia-Shuswap								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,819**	**5,062**	**3.8**	**5.7**	**90**	**0**	**2,906**	**-44**
Total - Hotels	1,033	1,863	11.9	9.9	18	0	998	-34
Motels	864	1,547	23.5	22.0	41	0	1,472	53
Kootenay								
01 East Kootenay								
Total - All accommodation types	**5,445**	**10,289**	**-4.3**	**2.4**	**98**	**-8**	**4,160**	**-342**
Total - Hotels	1,822	3,475	-14.7	-3.1	27	0	1,545	1
Motels	614	1,119	0.2	3.9	38	-6	971	-134
Vacation Rentals	1,824	3,400	21.5	19.6	14	0	974	11
03 Central Kootenay								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,384**	**2,528**	**22.5**	**23.6**	**69**	**1**	**1,470**	**48**
Total - Hotels	760	1,356	21.5	21.3	18	1	756	18
Motels	282	488	3.3	13.8	26	0	504	0
05 Kootenay Boundary								
Total - All accommodation types	**678**	**1,195**	**28.5**	**25.1**	**32**	**-2**	**666**	**1**
Motels	217	416	24.2	30.9	21	-1	380	7
Cariboo								
41 Cariboo								
Total - All accommodation types	**913**	**1,824**	**12.3**	**16.0**	**59**	**-4**	**1,702**	**15**
Motels	522	1,058	8.0	13.5	34	0	1,002	2
53 Fraser-Fort George								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,125**	**4,061**	**5.4**	**9.6**	**48**	**-3**	**2,499**	**-6**
Total - Hotels	1,591	3,052	5.1	10.5	19	0	1,462	0
Motels	440	835	8.1	7.7	26	-2	939	-22
North Coast								
47 Skeena-Queen Charlotte								
Total - All accommodation types	**573**	**861**	**7.9**	**4.2**	**26**	**0**	**894**	**-35**
151-250 Rooms	159	214	10.1	7.9	11	11	328	0
49 Kitimat-Stikine								
Total - All accommodation types	**508**	**914**	**2.9**	**-1.4**	**27**	**1**	**740**	**2**
Motels	167	322	-2.5	-0.9	15	0	370	-8
Nechako								
51 Bulkley-Nechako + 57 Stikine								
Total - All accommodation types	**589**	**1,108**	**-11.5**	**-3.9**	**36**	**-3**	**1,027**	**-60**
Motels	357	689	11.1	15.7	22	-3	631	-38
Northeast								
55 Peace River + 59 Northern Rockies								
Total - All accommodation types	**6,297**	**11,748**	**-31.8**	**-22.5**	**62**	**-8**	**2,988**	**-719**
Total - Hotels	3,146	6,170	13.7	15.1	22	-1	1,479	-100
Motels	2,162	3,826	81.7	69.2	31	0	969	92

"-" Data for regions with fewer than 10 properties reporting can not be released.

Table 4: Unadjusted Room Revenue by Urban Centre

Development Region/ Urban Centre	Revenue				Properties		Rooms	
	($000)		% change from		(#)	# chg from	(#)	# chg from
	Feb-06	YTD 06	Feb-05	YTD 05	Feb-06	Feb-05	Feb-06	Feb-05
Vancouver Island/Coast	**15,489**	**27,413**	**7.0**	**6.6**	**391**	**2**	**15,187**	**-22**
Victoria (C)	7,168	12,413	4.9	3.7	81	5	5,803	121
Other CRD	1,025	1,865	0.4	0.8	70	4	2,141	-19
Nanaimo (C)	1,319	2,451	-0.1	0.6	22	1	1,230	23
Port Alberni (C)	267	467	8.6	-4.2	13	1	370	42
Courtenay (C)	834	1,531	68.0	54.4	11	-1	443	-50
Rest of Development Region	4,875	8,687	6.9	8.8	205	-9	5,200	-139
Mainland/Southwest	**69,715**	**134,441**	**1.9**	**3.7**	**416**	**2**	**36,327**	**-34**
Downtown Vancouver (C)	23,720	45,600	4.1	11.4	86	3	13,195	408
Other Vancouver (C)	2,778	5,295	3.6	-9.0	34	1	2,927	85
Richmond (C)	7,690	15,090	15.7	14.2	24	0	4,102	-269
Burnaby (C)	1,678	3,272	4.1	9.1	11	0	1,357	340
Other GVRD	5,122	9,813	18.2	19.2	83	2	4,697	17
Whistler (DM)	25,038	48,635	-6.6	-6.9	75	-1	6,735	-124
Rest of Development Region	3,691	6,735	5.0	9.2	103	-3	3,314	-491
Thompson/Okanagan	**16,503**	**30,894**	**-0.1**	**4.1**	**405**	**-1**	**16,316**	**297**
Penticton (C)	980	1,733	16.6	13.8	35	-3	1,524	-69
Kamloops (C)	4,251	7,957	-3.0	1.5	67	0	3,748	48
Kelowna (C)	4,926	9,358	3.3	12.1	46	-2	3,220	157
Vernon (C)	1,941	3,615	-18.2	-16.8	31	-2	1,446	-11
Revelstoke (C)	1,231	2,295	-1.4	7.5	26	1	1,029	12
Rest of Development Region	3,175	5,936	9.5	8.3	200	5	5,349	160
Kootenay	**7,507**	**14,012**	**2.2**	**7.4**	**199**	**-9**	**6,296**	**-293**
Cranbrook (C)	490	938	6.5	13.2	17	0	793	-1
Nelson (C)	608	1,042	42.7	35.8	14	1	470	34
Rest of Development Region	6,409	12,033	-0.8	5.1	182	-9	5,503	-292
Cariboo	**3,038**	**5,885**	**7.4**	**11.5**	**107**	**-7**	**4,201**	**9**
Quesnel (C)	201	405	5.3	6.9	11	-1	418	-9
Williams Lake (C)	283	603	-2.5	12.0	11	0	534	0
Prince George (C)	1,596	3,070	2.0	5.2	27	-1	1,739	-36
Rest of Development Region	958	1,808	22.2	25.4	58	-5	1,510	54
North Coast	**1,081**	**1,776**	**5.5**	**1.3**	**53**	**1**	**1,634**	**-33**
Prince Rupert (C)	503	747	6.3	2.4	15	0	761	0
Terrace (C)	297	569	-1.7	4.4	11	1	406	10
Rest of Development Region	282	459	12.4	-3.9	27	0	467	-43
Nechako	**589**	**1,108**	**-11.5**	**-3.9**	**36**	**-3**	**1,027**	**-60**
Smithers (T)	282	483	-30.7	-22.9	11	-1	414	-5
Rest of Development Region	308	625	18.4	18.8	25	-2	613	194
Northeast	**6,297**	**11,748**	**-31.8**	**-22.5**	**62**	**-8**	**2,988**	**-719**
Dawson Creek (C)	944	1,992	14.1	38.2	13	0	476	5
Fort St. John (C)	2,880	5,135	-46.7	-39.6	16	-5	1,097	-651
Rest of Development Region	2,473	4,620	-17.7	-11.4	33	-3	1,415	-73

"-" Data for regions with fewer than 10 properties reporting can not be released.

Table 5: Historical Unadjusted Room Revenue by Development Region ($000)

Period	Vancouver Island/Coast	Mainland Southwest	Thompson Okanagan	Kootenay	Cariboo	North Coast	Nechako	Northeast	Total
Annual data									
2001	258,235	854,936	190,350	64,108	42,553	19,342	8,807	35,653	1,473,983
2002	268,454	850,333	205,411	71,712	44,514	19,016	8,843	37,904	1,506,188
2003	272,990	810,455	213,447	72,167	43,064	19,364	8,929	46,266	1,486,681
2004	295,245	863,420	229,551	76,957	46,198	20,104	8,811	51,889	1,592,176
2005	337,531	1,038,994	281,078	92,934	58,019	22,555	11,260	74,999	1,917,370
Annual growth rates									
2001	5.3	1.0	3.5	0.5	-2.3	-6.2	4.3	20.4	2.2
2002	4.0	-0.5	7.9	11.9	4.6	-1.7	0.4	6.3	2.2
2003	1.7	-4.7	3.9	0.6	-3.3	1.8	1.0	22.1	-1.3
2004	8.2	6.5	7.5	6.6	7.3	3.8	-1.3	12.2	7.1
2005	14.3	20.3	22.4	20.8	25.6	12.2	27.8	44.5	20.4
Monthly data									
Feb-05	14,475	68,389	16,512	7,347	2,830	1,025	666	9,234	120,478
Mar-05	19,694	72,547	19,344	7,273	3,540	1,141	841	7,407	131,789
Apr-05	21,271	60,206	13,445	4,837	4,213	1,011	642	3,458	109,083
May-05	27,661	73,352	19,759	5,298	4,614	1,893	826	3,206	136,609
Jun-05	33,180	86,435	23,822	6,041	5,245	2,918	1,004	4,150	162,795
Jul-05	45,583	99,667	39,458	10,440	6,416	3,468	1,094	4,709	210,834
Aug-05	51,069	108,311	40,252	10,845	6,294	3,347	1,235	4,542	225,895
Sep-05	36,267	91,619	25,071	8,246	5,764	2,400	1,244	5,072	175,684
Oct-05	19,994	60,828	14,724	4,658	4,392	1,150	939	6,142	112,825
Nov-05	14,965	54,489	10,154	3,022	3,337	1,005	654	4,838	92,464
Dec-05	14,712	67,478	14,476	5,215	3,043	693	523	4,575	110,715
Jan-06	11,925	64,725	14,391	6,505	2,846	694	519	5,450	107,056
Feb-06	15,489	69,715	16,503	7,507	3,038	1,081	589	6,297	120,220
Year-over-year percent changes									
Feb-05	2.5	-0.1	9.5	-10.2	15.5	-0.6	45.0	46.0	3.8
Mar-05	13.9	-2.4	22.5	-6.4	9.8	10.0	65.8	12.8	4.1
Apr-05	9.1	-5.2	5.9	-3.3	30.7	-4.2	17.8	-5.5	-0.1
May-05	8.0	2.5	9.5	11.3	20.4	26.0	26.6	33.7	6.4
Jun-05	5.7	5.9	8.5	2.1	11.6	4.8	2.0	28.4	6.7
Jul-05	3.0	1.6	4.9	8.2	17.1	1.1	4.0	20.9	3.6
Aug-05	3.3	6.4	8.4	7.2	3.0	3.0	12.2	12.7	6.1
Sep-05	3.1	11.9	6.2	8.5	10.1	2.9	6.2	24.5	9.1
Oct-05	-4.7	10.6	5.4	9.8	9.9	-7.9	6.0	19.7	7.0
Nov-05	11.6	26.1	19.7	4.8	16.8	5.1	14.7	15.7	20.8
Dec-05	11.2	4.7	14.3	5.3	8.6	1.4	11.4	15.2	7.3
Jan-06	6.0	5.7	9.3	14.1	16.3	-4.6	6.7	-7.9	6.1
Feb-06	7.0	1.9	-0.1	2.2	7.4	5.5	-11.5	-31.8	-0.2

February year-over-year percent change

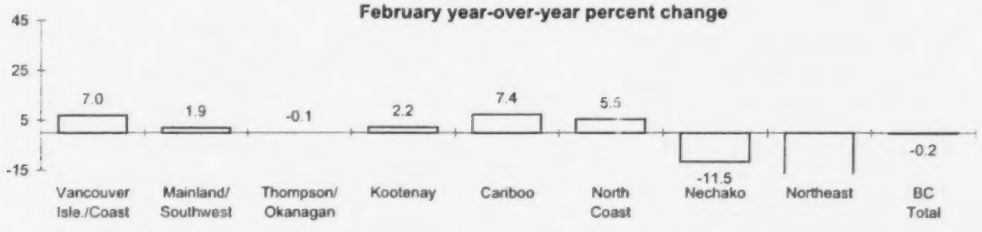


Table 6: Traveller Entries to Canada via BC, Seasonally Adjusted (000s)

Period	International							
	Total	USA			Overseas			
		Total*	Same-day	Overnight	Total	Asia	Europe	Oceania**
Annual data								
2001	8,312.5	6,894.5	3,257.7	3,636.8	1,418.0	731.8	466.3	131.9
2002	7,970.8	6,595.9	2,808.1	3,787.8	1,374.9	764.0	411.8	118.0
2003	7,335.3	6,137.4	2,580.7	3,556.8	1,197.8	577.6	410.1	124.8
2004	7,447.7	6,039.1	2,477.6	3,561.5	1,408.7	715.8	458.1	144.3
2005	7,224.8	5,751.0	2,299.6	3,451.3	1,473.8	723.5	493.7	157.1
Annual percent changes								
2001	-2.0	-1.6	-4.4	1.1	-3.9	-3.6	-6.4	-1.4
2002	-4.1	-4.3	-13.8	4.2	-3.0	4.4	-11.7	-10.5
2003	-8.0	-7.0	-8.1	-6.1	-12.9	-24.4	-0.4	5.8
2004	1.5	-1.6	-4.0	0.1	17.6	23.9	11.7	15.6
2005	-3.0	-4.8	-7.2	-3.1	4.6	1.1	7.8	8.9
Monthly data								
Mar-05	599.1	475.8	196.2	283.9	123.3	61.3	41.9	12.4
Apr-05	603.6	480.4	192.3	286.9	123.2	64.1	41.4	12.0
May-05	619.2	495.0	199.7	298.4	124.2	63.1	42.0	15.3
Jun-05	616.4	493.0	202.3	292.5	123.4	61.0	41.3	14.0
Jul-05	613.6	490.2	196.4	291.6	123.4	63.0	41.4	13.8
Aug-05	605.1	484.2	191.7	286.2	120.9	58.7	41.2	13.1
Sep-05	606.1	483.0	197.1	288.2	123.1	58.9	41.7	13.4
Oct-05	585.8	464.4	188.8	276.5	121.4	57.5	40.1	12.3
Nov-05	574.2	452.9	174.6	276.8	121.3	59.1	40.0	12.4
Dec-05	584.3	460.9	181.1	279.1	123.4	59.6	40.3	12.2
Jan-06	568.0	453.7	179.0	276.2	114.3	60.3	37.5	11.3
Feb-06	555.2	434.7	165.2	269.8	120.5	56.8	38.3	11.8
Mar-06	570.8	447.9	171.6	276.5	122.8	59.7	39.4	11.9
Month-over-month growth rates								
Mar-05	-4.2	-5.3	-2.4	-4.5	0.0	-1.5	2.0	-3.7
Apr-05	0.8	1.0	-2.0	1.1	0.0	4.4	-1.3	-3.3
May-05	2.6	3.0	3.9	4.0	0.8	-1.4	1.5	27.6
Jun-05	-0.5	-0.4	1.3	-2.0	-0.7	-3.4	-1.8	-8.4
Jul-05	-0.5	-0.6	-2.9	-0.3	0.0	3.2	0.4	-1.4
Aug-05	-1.4	-1.2	-2.4	-1.8	-2.0	-6.8	-0.5	-4.9
Sep-05	0.2	-0.2	2.8	0.7	1.9	0.3	1.1	2.3
Oct-05	-3.4	-3.8	-4.2	-3.4	-1.4	-2.3	-3.8	-8.3
Nov-05	-2.0	-2.5	-7.5	-0.6	0.0	2.7	-0.1	0.8
Dec-05	1.8	1.8	3.7	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	-1.6
Jan-06	-2.8	-1.6	-1.2	-1.0	-7.4	1.2	-6.9	-7.7
Feb-06	-2.2	-4.2	-7.7	-2.3	5.5	-5.7	2.1	4.6
Mar-06	2.8	3.1	3.9	2.5	1.9	4.9	2.9	1.0

* Seasonally adjusted totals for US and overseas entries are calculated by Statistics Canada, and are adjusted to sum to national totals. Therefore, same-day plus overnight entries via BC will not necessarily equal the total.

** Australia, New Zealand, and other South Pacific nations

SOURCE: BC STATS, Statistics Canada

Table 7: Transportation Indicators, Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Air Passenger Traffic (000s)					Other Transportation (000s)		
	Vancouver				Victoria	BC Ferries		Coquihalla Hwy
	Total	Domestic	Trans-border	Other Int'l.	Total	Vehicles	Passengers	Passenger Vehicles
Annual data								
2001	15,477	7,869	4,001	3,608	1,158	8,104	21,309	2,460,853
2002	14,877	7,422	3,855	3,600	1,102	8,272	21,540	2,530,393
2003	14,321	7,266	3,814	3,241	1,183	8,263	21,348	2,480,311
2004	15,726	7,986	3,965	3,776	1,250	8,532	21,955	2,585,901
2005	16,421	8,348	4,106	3,967	1,318	8,539	21,791	2,635,251
Annual growth rates								
2001	-3.5	-5.3	-1.8	-1.2	1.7	2.8	0.1	2.5
2002	-3.9	-5.7	-3.6	-0.2	-4.8	2.1	1.1	2.8
2003	-3.7	-2.1	-1.1	-10.0	7.3	-0.1	-0.9	-2.0
2004	9.8	9.9	3.9	16.5	5.7	3.3	2.8	4.3
2005	4.4	4.5	3.6	5.1	5.5	0.1	-0.7	1.9
Monthly data								
Mar-05	1,366	693	346	327	113	722	1,846	225
Apr-05	1,358	679	340	338	110	719	1,833	221
May-05	1,385	687	350	348	109	721	1,852	227
Jun-05	1,368	698	330	339	110	713	1,821	222
Jul-05	1,366	694	332	340	107	705	1,791	221
Aug-05	1,345	689	329	327	107	706	1,799	218
Sep-05	1,369	699	339	331	112	707	1,822	221
Oct-05	1,373	689	355	329	109	693	1,765	213
Nov-05	1,399	724	354	321	113	712	1,823	213
Dec-05	1,349	676	353	320	111	737	1,858	219
Jan-06	1,361	707	332	323	114	735	1,870	230
Feb-06	1,378	710	348	321	112	706	1,789	203
Mar-06	1,407	724	349	335	112	709	1,797	207
Month-over-month growth rates								
Mar-05	0.4	-1.2	4.7	-0.7	2.0	-1.3	-1.3	-2.1
Apr-05	-0.6	-2.0	-1.7	3.6	-2.5	-0.4	-0.7	-2.1
May-05	2.0	1.1	2.8	2.8	-0.7	0.3	1.1	2.8
Jun-05	-1.2	1.7	-5.6	-2.5	1.3	-1.0	-1.7	-2.0
Jul-05	-0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.4	-3.2	-1.1	-1.6	-0.4
Aug-05	-1.6	-0.6	-0.9	-4.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	-1.4
Sep-05	1.8	1.4	3.1	1.4	4.0	0.2	1.3	1.2
Oct-05	0.3	-1.5	4.7	-0.5	-2.9	-2.0	-3.1	-3.3
Nov-05	1.8	5.1	-0.4	-2.6	4.1	2.7	3.3	0.0
Dec-05	-3.5	-6.6	-0.3	-0.2	-1.5	3.5	1.9	2.6
Jan-06	0.9	4.5	-5.8	0.8	2.2	-0.2	0.7	5.0
Feb-06	1.3	0.5	4.7	-0.6	-1.9	-3.9	-4.4	-11.7
Mar-06	2.1	1.9	0.3	4.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.7

Table 8: Tourism Sector Indicators, Seasonally adjusted

Period	Employment in key industries in tourism sector ('000)					Hotel Industry[2]		Consumer Price Index[1]	
	Total tourism related	Air transport[4]	Accom-modation	Food & beverage services	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Occupancy Rate (%)[3]	Room Rate ($)	Traveller accom-modation	Restaurant food[4]
Annual data									
2001	190.5	13.5	29.5	117.8	29.8	59.3	116.1	133.4	121.3
2002	190.7	12.2	29.2	118.1	31.3	58.9	117.0	124.1	125.4
2003	192.8	12.7	29.0	117.7	33.4	58.3	113.7	111.8	127.6
2004	193.2	13.0	27.6	117.8	34.8	61.3	115.7	102.5	129.9
2005	196.5	13.3	28.6	118.1	36.4	64.6	116.5	99.2	133.8
Annual Growth Rates									
2001	1.1	-8.7	4.6	0.9	3.6	-0.7	1.8	-4.3	3.2
2002	0.1	-9.7	-1.0	0.3	5.0	-0.4	0.8	-6.9	3.3
2003	1.1	4.4	-0.7	-0.3	6.8	-0.6	-2.8	-9.9	1.8
2004	0.2	2.2	-4.7	0.0	4.3	3.0	1.8	-8.4	1.8
2005	1.7	2.1	3.9	0.3	4.6	3.3	0.7	-3.2	3.0
Monthly data									
Mar-05	194.3	13.0	28.0	117.5	35.9	63.5	112.80	101.4	132.3
Apr-05	192.8	13.1	28.3	116.3	35.2	62.7	114.30	100.1	132.6
May-05	194.7	13.2	28.4	117.1	35.9	65.5	116.50	99.2	133.1
Jun-05	196.1	13.2	28.3	118.2	36.3	64.3	117.50	98.7	134.6
Jul-05	196.8	13.2	28.8	118.2	36.7	63.8	117.70	98.2	134.4
Aug-05	196.8	13.4	28.6	118.1	36.8	62.6	118.40	94.9	134.5
Sep-05	197.3	13.5	28.7	118.5	36.7	66.2	119.80	98.6	134.7
Oct-05	197.5	13.4	28.8	118.4	36.9	64.6	119.40	98.3	134.7
Nov-05	199.0	13.5	29.0	119.1	37.4	69.9	125.10	97.3	134.8
Dec-05	198.5	13.4	29.6	118.7	36.7	66.2	114.10	98.9	135.0
Jan-06	200.8	13.5	30.0	119.2	38.1	66.5	117.30	96.8	134.8
Feb-06	201.8	13.6	30.1	120.3	37.9	65.0	116.00	95.4	135.9
Mar-06	202.7	13.7	30.3	121.1	37.6	65.0	117.20	96.1	136.0
Month-over-month growth rates									
Mar-05	0.2	-1.6	-0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.3	-1.9	0.2
Apr-05	-0.8	1.0	1.1	-1.0	-2.1	-0.8	1.3	-1.3	0.2
May-05	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	2.2	2.8	1.9	-0.9	0.4
Jun-05	0.7	0.3	-0.4	0.9	1.1	-1.2	0.9	-0.5	1.1
Jul-05	0.4	-0.1	1.5	0.0	0.9	-0.5	0.2	-0.5	-0.1
Aug-05	0.0	1.0	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	-1.2	0.6	-3.4	0.1
Sep-05	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	-0.4	3.6	1.2	3.9	0.1
Oct-05	0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.7	-1.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Nov-05	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.2	5.3	4.8	-1.0	0.1
Dec-05	-0.2	-0.3	2.0	-0.3	-1.8	-3.7	-8.8	1.6	0.1
Jan-06	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.4	3.7	0.3	2.8	-2.1	-0.1
Feb-06	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	-0.6	-1.5	-1.1	-1.4	0.8
Mar-06	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	-0.6	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.1

[1]Source: Statistics Canada (Employment data from Survey of Employment Payroll & Hours) and BC Stats

[2]Source: Pannell Kerr Forster and BC Stats

[3]Occupancy Rate change expressed as percentage point change

[4] No identifiable seasonality.

Table 9: BC Restaurant and Tavern Receipts, Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Restaurants and Taverns [1]					
	Receipts ($ million)					
	BC			Canada		
	Total	Drinking places	Food Services	Total	Drinking places	Food Services
Annual data						
2001	5,317.2	533.7	4,783.5	33,743.3	2,602.8	31,140.5
2002	5,403.0	546.2	4,856.8	34,527.9	2,610.2	31,917.7
2003	5,654.4	584.9	5,069.5	35,043.2	2,626.9	32,416.4
2004	5,961.7	624.3	5,337.5	36,682.9	2,708.5	33,974.4
2005	6,131.2	570.0	5,561.2	37,955.0	2,690.0	35,265.0
Annual growth rates						
2001	4.7	5.6	4.6	3.6	4.6	3.5
2002	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.3	0.3	2.5
2003	4.7	7.1	4.4	1.5	0.6	1.6
2004	5.4	6.7	5.3	4.7	3.1	4.8
2005	2.8	-8.7	4.2	3.5	-0.7	3.8
Monthly data						
Mar-05	502	52	450	3,129	241	2,888
Apr-05	515	52	463	3,119	233	2,886
May-05	530	53	477	3,136	229	2,906
Jun-05	514	49	465	3,164	227	2,936
Jul-05	514	48	465	3,156	228	2,929
Aug-05	520	48	472	3,163	225	2,937
Sep-05	505	37	468	3,137	199	2,937
Oct-05	502	40	462	3,175	213	2,962
Nov-05	506	41	464	3,246	213	3,034
Dec-05	485	40	445	3,180	219	2,962
Jan-06	534	42	493	3,402	223	3,179
Feb-06	536	38	498	3,359	210	3,149
Mar-06	536	34	502	3,347	207	3,139
Month-over-month growth rates						
Mar-05	-3.9	-6.2	-3.6	-2.0	4.1	-2.5
Apr-05	2.6	-0.8	3.0	-0.3	-3.0	-0.1
May-05	3.0	2.8	3.0	0.5	-1.8	0.7
Jun-05	-3.1	-8.1	-2.5	0.9	-0.7	1.0
Jul-05	-0.1	-1.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3
Aug-05	1.2	-0.9	1.4	0.2	-1.0	0.3
Sep-05	-2.8	-21.8	-0.9	-0.8	-11.5	0.0
Oct-05	-0.6	6.9	-1.2	1.2	6.9	0.8
Nov-05	0.8	3.4	0.6	2.2	-0.3	2.4
Dec-05	-4.1	-3.7	-4.1	-2.0	3.0	-2.4
Jan-06	10.1	5.1	10.6	7.0	2.0	7.3
Feb-06	0.3	-9.9	1.1	-1.3	-6.0	-0.9
Mar-06	0.0	-10.7	0.8	-0.4	-1.1	-0.3

[1]Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats.

Explanatory Notes

Data Sources

All room revenue data reported is compiled by BC STATS using the hotel tax database maintained and administered by the Consumer Taxation Branch of the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

Traveller Entry data is from Statistics Canada. All other data sources are accredited within the report.

Accommodation Categories

Each property has been assigned to one of eight accommodation categories. In addition to motels and four sizes of hotels, there are three special accommodation categories:

Fishing Lodges – All inland and coastal fishing camps located on or near lakes, rivers and oceans. Includes lodges which offer inland fishing expeditions, marinas with accommodation and lodges offering the services of fishing guides.

Vacation Rentals – Includes beach houses, cabins, and selected trailer parks. May also include certain inns and apartment complexes.

Miscellaneous – Includes guest ranches; outfitting, adventure hunting and other types of outdoor adventure; lodges that cater to skiiers, hikers, etc. (with the exception of those lodges that mainly service cabins); bed and breakfasts; and houseboats. Also includes universities, mining firms, farms and other establishments renting rooms whose primary activity is not accommodation.

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Accommodation revenue exhibits large, regular seasonal fluctuations, characterised by peaks in the summer months and troughs in the winter months.

The *Tourism Sector Monitor* report uses Statistics Canada's X11/ARIMA/88 technique to remove the effects of seasonality from the revenue time series. The resulting seasonally adjusted series provides a useful tool for the analysis of underlying trends in accommodation revenue.

Unless otherwise indicated, revenue data in the *Tourism Sector Monitor* report is adjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

Limitations

The data reported here is derived from the hotel tax database. Tax is not payable for several kinds of accommodation, including:

1. properties with three or fewer rooms (such as small bed and breakfast operations);
2. room rentals exceeding one month in duration;
3. lodging where the daily rate is below $20;
4. lodging supplied to passengers of a ship or train while the ship or train is in transit or is making a scheduled stopover in the Province;
5. lodging supplied by employers to employees; and,
6. lodging supplied to consular employees and their staff.

Readers wishing more information regarding the nature of the hotel tax are referred to the Hotel Room Tax Act and the Hotel Room Tax Regulations.

Room Counts

Data are obtained primarily from Tourism BC's *Accommodation Guide* and supplemented by estimates from the Consumer Taxation Branch's hotel tax file. Vendors and their rooms are not counted in any given month unless revenue has been reported.

Suppression

The protection of confidentiality requires the suppression of categories not containing at least four properties. In most cases, protection is achieved by aggregating confidential cells into larger categories.

Revisions

A standard revision cycle accommodates corrections to the source data, to the allocation of consolidated reporters, and to the coding of properties by accommodation type. Revisions are implicit in the seasonally adjusted data and in the month-over-month, year-over-year and year-to-date percentage changes of subsequent reports, and are comprehensively reported in the annual tables published in the Annual issue of the *Tourism Sector Monitor* report.

Tourism Sector Monitor is prepared by BC STATS, Ministry of Management Services, using data from the Consumer Taxation Branch of the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

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